APPENDIX II.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SIMPLE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

1. General.—
   1. Name of Village, Taluk, District.
   2. General Geographical position (in relation to roads, railways, forests, rivers, hills, markets, etc.
   3. Area of village site.
   4. Localisation of castes.
   5. Types of dwelling houses—thatched, tiled, terraced, etc.
   6. Gardens, manure pits and the like, adjoining houses.
   7. Water facilities.
   8. Distance of cultivated lands.
   9. Housing conditions—overcrowded, insanitary, badly situated or kept, etc.
   10. Nature of holdings—small or large, compact or scattered.
   11. Any special facilities for travellers, *e. g.*, hotels, musafirkhanas, etc.

2. Population.—
   1. Total population.
   2. Castes, how many families and individuals.
   3. Number of children in families, how many dead and living, any special illness accounting for large infant mortality.
   4. Number of houses.
   5. Census of ages (with intervals of 5 or 10 years).
   6. Births and deaths during the past 12 months—anything striking about the cause of death.
   7. Total number of men, women and children.
   8. Any noticeable movement of people from or to the village.

3. Land.—
   1. Area of wet lands.
   2. ,, of dry lands.
   3. ,, of garden lands.
   4. ,, Gomal.
   5. Other Facilities for cattle, goats, etc.
   6. Jungles and Forests.
   7. Tanks, wells and other sources of water supply.

4. Occupation of land.—
   1. Area cultivated by owner.
   2. Area cultivated by tenants.
   3. Number of cultivating owners.
   4. Number of Tenants.
   5. Number of non-cultivating owners and their occupation.
   6. Number of tenants owning no land.
   7. Average area of land cultivated by owners.
   8. Average area of land cultivated by tenants.
   9. Rents in money and kind.
   10. Land revenue on different kinds of lands.
   11. Occupation with which agriculture is combined.

5. Agricultural conditions.—
   1. Area under the principal crops.
   2. Area yielding one crop, area yielding more than one.
   3. Usual crops cultivated on wet, dry and garden lands.
   4. Types of plough, and agricultural implements used.
   5. Water lifts, oil engines, manures and other aids to good agriculture.
   6. Extent of help derived from Takavi loans, Co-operative Societies, etc.

6. Cattle, etc.—

(a) Bullocks.
(b) Cows.
(c) Buffaloes.
(d) Young stock of above.
(e) Horses.
(f) Donkeys, etc.
(g) Sheep.
(h) Goats.
(i) Pigs.

7. Manuring.—

(a) Is cattle dung used as manure?
(b) Is cattle urine utilized?
(c) Is green manure used?
(d) Is Chemical manure used?

8. Insect pests or other diseases and remedial measures in use.
9. Cattle diseases and treatment.
10. Average cost of cultivation of various kinds of land.
11. Improvements recently effected or under contemplation.

6. Village Industries.—

(1) Description.
(2) Number engaged in each.
(3) Implements used.
(4) Average powers of work, earnings, expenditure, etc.
(5) Condition of production.
(6) ,, of sale.
(7) Marketing facilities.
(8) Prospects (improving steady, deteriorating).

7. General Economic Condition.—

(1) Wages—Money, kind.
(2) Prices of food stuffs.
(3) General prosperity of the village as evidenced by large shops, banks, cinemas, and the like.
(4) General condition of families, whether living under or above means—Savings how utilised, debts how contracted—[Give details by families if possible or typical cases.]—
(5) Condition of debts, facility, rate of interest, chronic indebtedness, other incidents attaching to loans.
(6) Is there a Co-operative Society—Give details of its working.
(7) Are there any other institutions or activities of a public character, *e.g.*, Agricultural Unions, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Recreation Clubs, Sanghas and the like.
(8) Communal income and expenditure.
(9) Religious activities, temples, gatherings.

8. Sanitary condition.—

(1) Malaria.
(2) Cholera.
(3) Plague.
(4) Consumption.
(5) Small-pox.
(6) Other diseases Endemic and Epidemic.
(7) Infant mortality.
(8) Snake bites, deaths from attacks of wild animals.
(9) Habits conducing to good health or leading to bad health.
(10) Medical assistance.
(11) Marriage customs, age, etc.
(12) Prevalence of purdah.

9. Education.—

(1) Number of schools.
(2) Accommodation.
(3) Kind of Schools.
(4) Number of boys and girls in attendance; proportion to number of school-going age.
(5) Average duration of school life.
(6) Percentage of adults able to read the Vernacular
" " talk English.
" " write English.
(7) Number of highly educated persons in any language.
(8) Conditions of adult education and facilities.
(9 Number of boys and girls who have continued higher education.
(10) How school expenses are met.
(11) Whether educated persons have found any careers.
(12) Any hostel accommodation.

10. Village administration.—

(1) Is there a Village Panchayet? How does it work?
(2) Sanitary conditions.
(3) Police conditions.
(4) Crime, litigation, means of arbitration.
(5) Prevalent to a noticeable degree of conditions like drunkenness, prostitution, etc.
(6) Brief summary of suggestions for improvement.

APPENDIX III.

A STATEMENT OF OTHER SUGGESTIONS MADE IN THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC SURVEY OFFICER WITH THE VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE IN BRIEF THEREON.

	Suggestions.	*Opinion of the Committee.*
1.	A Foreign Forest Economist may be appointed for a year to study potentialities of Forests in the State and connect our forest products with European Markets.	The appointment of an officer, not necessarily a Foreign Forest Economist, for a continuous study of forest potentialities is desirable. There is at present no officer to give special attention to this question.
2.	A rule should be made that at least 50 per cent of the actual total yield of a land should be guaranteed to the tenant cultivator irrespective of contracts, debts or interest charges.	Does not seem possible.
3.	Every 50 villages should have an Agricultural Farm.	Do
4.	Dry cultivation should be encouraged by offering reasonable bounties.	Do
5.	The system of pledging crops to money-lenders should be stopped.	Do.
6.	Economic holdings should be exempted from liability to attachment for debts.	Do
7.	The Agricultural Department should have laboratories in the malnad and evolve cheap locally made standardised manures.	May be referred to the Agricultural Department.
8.	Enclosure of holdings and establishment of cattle pounds for every village or group of villages.	Does not seem necessary or possible.
9.	The establishment of three more experimental stations to study plant diseases.	Not necessary.
10.	There should be a Dairy Farm in the malnad.	May be investigated.
11.	A Veterinary Assistant Superintendent should be stationed in a central malnad village to supervise a system of veterinary dispensaries for the malnad.	May be investigated.
12.	Railway Cess should be done away with and Road Cess should be levied.	Does not seem necessary.
13.	School masters may be trained to give medical relief.	Not desirable.
14.	Private Medical Practitioners should be prohibited from practising unless they get a license from Government.	Does not seem possible.
15.	Schoolmasters should be allowed subsidiary occupation.	Not desirable.
16.	*Thera* system should be abolished.	This is a social question in which Government action may not be possible.
17.	A small area of the malnad should be selected for special attention during every period of three years. This area should be called the development area.	Does not seem desirable. The money available may be used for the whole of the malnad. This will prevent misunderstanding between various parts of the Malnad.
18.	Classification of cultivated land should be changed and land on which cardamom is grown shown separately and assessment on it increased.	Not necessary.
19.	Permanent Settlement need not be sanctioned.	Lands are not given out on permanent tenure at present.
20.	A Producers' Society for the depressed classes may be established.	Not possible at present.
21.	There should be a Standing Committee of well-paid and efficient experts for a study of the malnad problem.	The recommendations in the Committee's report regarding the District Committees and an annual conference meet this need.

Note.—As the suggestion that a special area to be called the Development Area should be taken up periodically for special attention is not considered acceptable, suggestions made in regard to such an area are not particularly mentioned above. Many suggestions which may be considered as incidental to main suggestions which have been specifically mentioned are also not referred to either in the report or in this appendix.

APPENDIX IV.

List of Books and Papers Consulted.

The Economic Survey Officers' Reports.

Collection of papers regarding Malnad Improvement, 1914, including among others, Sir M. Visvesvaraya's note on his inspection of the Malnad, Mr. Matthan's Memorandum and a note by Mr. R. Subba Rao.

Speeches of Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

Report of a Debt Survey of the Malnad made by two Inspectors of the Co-operative Department in 1917.

Mr. Chandy's note published in the Mysore Economic Journal for October 1917, regarding the relief of rural indebtedness through Co-operative Societies.

Report of the Mysore Co-operative Committee, 1923.

A note containing the recommendations on land mortgage and debt relief made by a Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference in 1919, presided over by the present Chairman.

A note on Land Mortgage Banks by Mr. G. B. Heblikar.

A note on Land Mortgage Credit by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.

A note on the question of legislation for establishing Land Mortgage Banks by Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar.

A note on the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act by Mr. G. B. Heblikar.

A note embodying recommendations by Col. W. L. Crawford.

A note embodying recommendations by Mr. Bagamane Deva Gowda.

The Madras Government Order (with enclosures) establishing Land Mortgage Banks in six places in the Madras Presidency.

The Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Bombay Record of Rights Act.

A note on Malnad Improvement by Mr. Mir Hamza Husein.

A note on the result of a Malarial Survey of Nagar Taluk carried out by Mr. Parthasarathi.

A note by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, regarding vaccination in the Malnad.

A note by the same officer on Disease Survey.

The Malnad Improvement Manual, 1917.

Punjab Questionnaire on Rural Economic Enquiries.

The Questionnaire for rural enquiries prepared by Mr. R. Ranga Rao.

Census Reports of Mysore of the past three decades.

Certain Regulations in force in the State like the Co-operative Societies Regulation and the Usurious Loans Regulation and the following G. O's. (besides those included in the collections of 1914 and 1917) relating to the Malnad.

1. No. 5733-6—San. 87-15-9, dated 6th March 1917.
2. No. 6561-3—San. 72-17-2, dated 22nd May 1918.
3. No. G. 20308-13—San. 80-16-15, dated 10th March 1919.
4. No. G. 26401-6—San. 108-18-3, dated 24th May 1919.
5. No. G. 13757-67—San. 8-19-5, dated 12th December 1919.
6. No. G. 24560-6—San. 103-20-1, dated 18th June 1921.
7. No. L. 2894-904—San. 28-24-1, dated 1st October 1924.
8. No. L. 3448-56—Med. 114-22-6, dated 6th November 1924.
9. No. L. 5711-21—San. 45-24-2, dated 4th February 1925.